

Final Draft of Peace Treaty Is Laid Before Wilson; Will Include World League Pact, He Announces

Wets Open Amendment Fight Apr. 19

Nation-Wide Campaign To Be Launched on Anniversary of Lexington

Tobacco Men Join "Liberty" Crusade

Organization to Incorporate at Albany; Spurns a Compromise Measure

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition will open its nation-wide campaign against the drys on April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. Apparently the cigarette and cigar interests have joined forces with the liquor men, for the directors of the newly organized association are headed by Percival S. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company. Mass meetings and parades against prohibition will be held in forty-three principal cities of the United States on April 19.

The association has opened handsome headquarters in the Berkeley Building, at 19 West Forty-sixth Street. It will be incorporated under the laws of New York State. Among the incorporators will be the following:

Percival S. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company; Joseph W. Harriman, president of the Harriman National Bank; Michael Friedsam, president of B. Altman & Co.; Laurence McGuire, president of the United States Realty and Improvement Company; Arthur Coppel, of the banking firm of C. C. Coppel & Co.; and Cornelius L. Sullivan, of the law firm of Nicoll, Able, Lindsay & Fuller.

The other incorporators selected will sign the certificate on their return to New York, to-morrow or Tuesday.

Purposes of Organization Stated

The purposes and aims of the association as set forth in the certificate of incorporation are the following:

1. To collect, distribute and disseminate information regarding the political, social and economic effect of the prohibition of the use of alcoholic beverages.
2. To promote temperance in the use of alcoholic beverages and to oppose any movement to limit or discontinue the use of tobacco.
3. By letters, circulars, advertisements, literature and in all other proper and lawful ways to discuss the civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States of America.
4. In all proper and lawful ways to influence public opinion, to the end that the standards of personal liberty of thought and conduct, which were established by the founders of the government of the United States of America, shall be maintained and safeguarded.

The certificate of incorporation further states that the territory in which its operations are to be conducted is the United States of America, "including each state, territory or dependency thereof"; that the principal office shall be located in New York City, and that the annual meeting shall be held on the first Tuesday of October in each year.

Official Statement Issued

In further explanation, the following statement was issued yesterday afternoon:

"The Association Opposed to National Prohibition has been organized to carry out the purposes which its name implies. Its prime object will be by every legal, honorable and reputable means to make forever inoperative the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution or any other similar amendment which attempts to abridge or obliterate the rights of free men in a free republic. The association will incorporate under the laws of the State of New York in order that it may have full legal and financial standing under the law, and that it may transact its business in the open before the eyes of all men.

"The association is not interested in any Federal or state law providing for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment because it intends, by every legal and reputable force that it possesses or can create, to make enforcement of the amendment impossible. There can be no compromise with a principle. Therefore the issue is clean and clearly defined between the Association Opposed to National Prohibition and an unincorporated organization known as the Anti-Saloon League. The Association Opposed to National Prohibition is for the people; the Anti-Saloon League is for the saloon.

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Would Cancel Pre-War Contracts of Nations

PARIS, March 15.—The important question of what disposition shall be made of pre-war business contracts between Germanic and Entente interests is being thrashed out by a peace conference commission.

The point at issue is as to whether all such contracts should not be considered null and void, in view of the great increase in the cost of materials since the war, which would necessarily entail heavy losses on many firms were they compelled to furnish goods on the old basis.

Gen. O'Ryan Is Honorably Discharged

Commander of 27th Division to Retire From Army Service on March 31

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The honorable discharge of Major General John F. O'Ryan and Brigadier General Charles I. Debevoise and George A. Wingate was announced to-day by the War Department.

All three officers will be relieved March 31 to retire to private life. They entered the Federal service as New York National Guardsmen. General O'Ryan, commanding the 27th New York Guard Division, being the only major general of the guard to serve in that rank throughout the war.

The officers will parade with their division in New York on March 25.

Immediately upon being mustered out of the Federal service Major General O'Ryan will assume command of the New York Guard, unless present plans miscarry.

Reorganize Guard at Once

He will begin at once the reorganization of the guard on a Federal basis. It is expected that the reorganization will mean the speedy elimination of many ranking officers of the militia so that their places may be given to men with overseas experience.

Generals Debevoise and Wingate will be recommissioned in the guard. General Wingate will command the artillery brigade and General Debevoise will take the 2d Brigade of Infantry, now commanded by Brigadier General J. H. Robb.

Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was temporarily in command of Camp Lewis, at American Lakes, Wash., will replace Brigadier General George R. Dyer, the present ranking officer of the New York Guard.

Wilson Gets Update Brigade

Brigadier General James Wilson, now in command of Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., will return to the New York Guard, and will command one of the update brigades.

The judge advocate general of the army having held that the drafting of the National Guard into Federal service separated both men and officers from state jurisdiction, the discharge of the generals means that they return to a strictly civilian status unless and until they are recommissioned by New York State.

Even when the generals are recommissioned they will not have Federal recognition. The various units of the New York Guard will have to be de-

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Pistols and Knife Are Used in Two Hold-Ups

Police Make One Arrest of Total of Five Men Involved in Crimes

Joseph and José Faranex, brothers, put up a fight when two hold-up men drew revolvers in their butcher shop at 702 Washington Street last night.

Joseph Faranex was shot three times, but not fatally.

Patrolman Madigan heard the shots and pursued the fleeing robbers, who had obtained \$16, despite the resistance of the brothers. One of the robbers fired twice at Madigan, but missed. Madigan returned the fire with the same result.

Several blocks away he arrested a man who said he was James Tobin, of 108 Charles Street.

Luigi Guida, of 1872 Lexington Avenue, began to shine the shoes of three youths last night. Then he discovered it was not shines they were after.

One stabbed him in the face. Another put out the lights. The third rifled his pockets of \$100.

STEAKS CARS HAVE MOVED
Now at 12 Central Park West
They merit your inspection.—Adv.

Detective Is Lodger at Home Of Dr. Wilkins

Accompanies Husband of Slain Woman With Orders to Remain There All Night

Sensational Turn in Case

Story of Tragedy Is Told Over Again to Officials With No Show of Emotion

Staff Correspondence

LONG BEACH, L. I., March 15.—The inquiry to ascertain the identity of the murderer of Mrs. Julia Wilkins, who was killed at her home here on the night of February 27, took an amazing turn yesterday. Dr. Walter Wilkins, the victim's husband, was called before the county authorities and interrogated for more than three hours. Later he returned to his home, accompanied by County Detective Carman Plant, who remained with him all night. Plant is acting under instructions from District Attorney Weeks.

Dr. Wilkins was called before the authorities to tell in detail of the murder of his wife. He was accompanied by his attorney, Lewis G. Friess, who has been his constant companion since the tragedy. Present at the examination were District Attorney Weeks, Assistant District Attorney Charles I. Wood, Sheriff Phineas A. Seaman, Justice of the Peace Edward Neu, of Lynbrook, County Detective Carman Plant and Detective William J. Burns, called in by the county authorities.

Asked to Retell Story
Dr. Wilkins was asked to retell his story of the assault on himself and the murder of his wife. He repeated the story he first told the officials of what transpired between the time he and his wife left the railroad station at 9:06 p. m. on the night of the murder until the police were notified. He displayed not the slightest emotion during the recital.

While Mr. Weeks refused to discuss the examination, it was learned that the elderly physician was questioned about the will of his wife, which did not leave him any of her property. There were four trunks in this room, and when the investigation proceeded to the upper floor of the house by the detectives after Dr. Wilkins had denied that he knew anything of the instrument. There were four trunks in this room, and when the investigation proceeded to the upper floor of the house by the detectives after Dr. Wilkins had denied that he knew anything of the instrument.

When called on to show the position of Mrs. Wilkins when she was found on the walk outside the house with her head crushed in by the blows of a blunt instrument, the physician placed himself on the floor to illustrate. While the narrative continued the physician maintained a wonderful composure.

He was asked about the hammer with which Mrs. Wilkins is believed to have been killed. The hammer was handed to the doctor and he was asked whether it was his property. He answered that he had a tool that looked like it once, but was not sure that it was the same one.

Next he was asked to identify a roll of picture wire that was found in his home. He did this. The questioners pointed out that a piece of the same wire had been used to splice the hammer, and asked him if the hammer he had was wire wound. He said he thought it was.

Next he was asked if he could account for the paper that was found wrapped about the handle of the hammer, a piece of the Lynbrook "Era" of January 29. The other part of the paper was found in the physician's room in two parts. One part, which was blood marked, was found under the bed, and the other was pushed under the seat of a chair. The doctor's answer to these inquiries could not be ascertained.

Detective Plant asked him to explain the green paint marks on the hammer, and when he failed to answer produced a screw driver which he asked the doctor to identify. Dr. Wilkins said the screw driver was his, and his attention was called to the green paint marks on it which were of a similar shade to those on the hammer.

Battered and Stained Hat
The battered hat the doctor wore on the night of the murder was then produced, and he was asked to explain the blood marks on the brim. The doctor repeated his previous story that when he first bent over his stricken wife she waved her bleeding hands and the blood splattered on his hat.

The examination was abruptly halted at this point, and Dr. Wilkins was asked to sit in the rear room while his counsel conferred with the officials. He was asked by the reporters whether he would make any comment on the action of the District Attorney in calling him for examination. He said he had nothing to say and was afraid the newspapers would not print the truth about the matter anyway. He denied that he had ever told any one that he was suspected of the murder of his wife.

Chief of Police Tracey, of Long

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Almanach Lists Kaiser As a "Doctor of Laws"

New York Tribune Special Cable Service
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PARIS, March 15.—The famous Almanach de Gotha for 1919 has appeared, with many curious features. Sovereigns of yesterday reappear with new titles. Thus the former Kaiser is now listed as a doctor of laws, doctor of medicine, doctor of science, etc. He claims to be everything that any sycophantic university ever said he was in an honorary degree.

Among other things the former Crown Prince appears as a veterinarian. All the petty ex-sovereigns of Germany cling to their titles, merely indicating the present status by prefixing "ci-devant."

Day's Tax Toll \$100,000,000 In 2d District

50,000 Persons Said to Have Visited Collector's Office Up to Midnight

One billion dollars in income taxes is the amount expected to be collected by Commissioner of Internal Revenue William H. Edwards, of the Second District, this year, he announced yesterday. Last year the total was about five hundred million. Thus, if New York gives one billion the sum will be one-sixth of the amount that is expected to be raised in the whole country.

From Washington came the information that millions of dollars had poured into the offices of the various collectors all over the country. Those who failed to file are liable to a penalty of not more than \$1,000, plus 25 per cent of the amount due.

Commissioner Edwards announced that payments made by mail bearing yesterday's postmark will be considered as having met the time requirement, even though the returns were not received yesterday. Those who had complicated sources of income were expected to make tentative returns and send the completed returns later.

One hundred million dollars was the figure set for yesterday's total collection in the Second District. Commissioner Edwards said. All day there was a steady stream of persons who came to the collector's office in the Custom House. It was estimated that fully 50,000 persons had come to make their returns.

Prospects of the usual rush of business on the last day were forecast when, at 8 o'clock a. m. yesterday, seven heavy sacks of mail brought payments and returns. At midnight a total of seventy-five sacks of mail had been received. The rush was greater than last year, one of Commissioner Edwards' staff said, because of the short time designated in which to file returns. This official said, however, that the public appeared to be more educated to meeting the requirements this year.

The rush began yesterday at 9 a. m. Lines formed at the windows of the five cashiers, 500 persons being cared for at one time at the rate of one for every forty-five seconds. Relays of cashiers were used throughout the day. Shortly after noon the rush abated somewhat, only to begin again at 3 o'clock, and continuing until 5.

The largest payers, such as some big corporations, deferred payment until the last day so that large interest charges might be saved. A check of a million meant considerable in interest. Several million dollars were received.

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American Navy May Try Ocean Flight Within a Month, Says Admiral Taylor

"The United States navy will be attempted to fly across the Atlantic in a month's time. The attempt will be made by three, possibly four, huge flying boats of the N-C-1 type. Great Britain will not beat us across the Atlantic except by a dirigible. We have heard the British navy may attempt the flight next week with a dirigible."

This prediction was made yesterday afternoon by Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, head of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, after a tour of inspection at the Aeronautical Exposition with Secretary Daniels.

Four 'Planes To Be Ready

"The navy has four flying boats of the N-C-1 type and work on these has almost been completed. It has not yet been decided whether all four will be sent over at the same time, but I believe that more than one will start. This will insure against total failure, should one break down."

The admiral was asked whether the

Senators Fear Wilson Coup in League Treaty

Believe President Aims to Hold Club Over Them to Gain Ratification

Roused at the Censorship

Some See Growing Opposition in This Country to Proposed Constitution

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Wilson's cable to Joseph P. Tumulty and Mr. Wilson's statement in Paris, announcing that the league of nations would be part of the peace treaty caused a renewed outbreak here to-day against the censorship veil which shrouds Paris, misleading the members of the peace conference as to American public opinion.

Senators who are opposed to the league draw the inference that, despite the opposition of the French, who are now said to be in a hurry to conclude peace with Germany—and are to that extent in full harmony with a majority of the American Senate—President Wilson intends to persist in his fight to have the league an integral part of the peace treaty. His insistent desire for this, opponents of the plan say, is in order to have a club over the Senate when ratification time comes.

If the league plan is incorporated in the peace treaty, it is pointed out, there will be the most tremendous pressure from not only American business, eager to get back to normal, but from all over the world, to hurry up. Men blocking ratification, it is predicted, will be pilloried as holding back the hands of the clock for the whole world. They will be held up as "talking while millions starve." They will be held personally responsible for unemployment which might be prevented with the full restoration of peace.

An opportunity for the dispassionate discussion of the merits of the league of nations itself will not be afforded, they declare, no matter what form the constitution for the league may be in by the time it is brought to the Senate for ratification.

At that time, these Senators declare, there will be little recollection of, certainly no patience with, the fact that the peace conference has had ever since the beginning of the armistice, last November, to work out the peace treaty. When the treaty is pending before the Senate the world in general and business in particular will be heartily tired of discussion and eager for final ratification.

Thirty-nine members of the next Senate, it is pointed out, have declared against the course which the President to-day cables Tumulty he intends to have the peace conference pursue. Actually more than a majority of the Senate are opposed to such a course. Cables from Paris quote André Tardieu as opposing such a course. So do the majority of the house of Congress, which must give a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, is in harmony apparently with French official opinion, while the President is opposed both to the American Senate and to the French.

Pleased With Amendments

There is satisfaction over the reports that the league constitution is to be amended to meet the objections raised by opposition Senators, particularly on the Monroe Doctrine and other points. But the same dispatches from Paris are exceedingly irritating to Senators in that they show how grossly deceived every one in Paris seems to be with regard to American opinion.

Senators pointed in their connection to the statement in cables from Paris in the afternoon papers that there is satisfaction in Administration circles there over apparent weakening of opposition.

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Senate May Be Called in Ten Days

PARIS, March 15 (By The Associated Press).—The American peace delegates are considering bridging over the period between the signature of the peace treaty and the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate by a modus vivendi declaring hostilities ended as of date of the signature, so as not to delay the termination of certain war legislation and to enable the resumption immediately of normal trade, while affording the Senate the necessary time for consideration.

The matter of calling a special session of the Senate immediately after the signing of the treaty, which may be within ten days, has also been under consideration.

Wilson Mere Delegate Now In French Eyes

President Returns to Paris, Still Commanding Figure, Not in Prophet's Mantle

New York Tribune Special Cable Service
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PARIS, March 15.—President Wilson is still the commanding figure in the peace conference, but no longer the prophet and seer who arrived December 13, 1918. To-day, so far as the conference is concerned, he is in the ranks, wielding more power and influence than any other delegate, it is true, but nevertheless in the ranks.

This is a fair statement of the position Mr. Wilson hereafter will occupy, for much water has flowed under the Pont Neuf since Paris first acclaimed him. It is not the same France to which he returns, and, from the viewpoint of the French people, not the same Paris.

President No Longer an Oracle

When Mr. Wilson came the peoples of Europe were at his feet. He was the symbol and messenger of that distant land whose millions of men, whose organizing power, whose amazing abundance of money and materials, had compelled victory, and he was all powerful. His words were heard in that hush wherewith men of an ancient era listened to the oracle of Delphi. He was hailed as the solver of problems, the healer of wounds and herald of the dawn of universal freedom. There was a gossamer of enchantment about the figure of Woodrow Wilson, and it was not as a man but as a prophet that he was welcomed. Now it is not as a prophet but as a man that he is received upon his return.

Everything becomes known in Paris sooner or later. Among the things that came to be known was Mr. Wilson's sensitiveness to criticism, a sensitiveness which a nation endowed as no other is with the critical spirit found it hard to understand. It was told of him that occasionally in the council chamber at the Quai d'Orsay he used an arrogance of tone which ill comported with the spirit of the fourteen points.

Failed to Understand France

Then, too, he had been expected to understand, as no other man not of their race would understand, France and the feelings of the French people. But so little did he understand France that days and weeks passed, and still he did not trouble to make that trip to the devastated regions for which the people had waited with passionate eagerness.

Every man in France awaited that visit and the splendid burst of indignation which they knew must follow an actual view of what the Boche had wrought. They thirsted for it, and it did not come. They were hurt to the very marrow.

Yet, with all this, there was the profound belief that he represented the whole American people; that what he said was echoed in every American heart; that his acts might be taken—indeed, must be taken—as those of united America. That concept of 100,000,000 people behind him at every step gave Mr. Wilson a vast popular authority, even after belief in him as the prophet of humanity began to wane.

Learn of American Opposition

To-day that is not so. Enough has seeped through the censorship to show there is a party of opposition in the United States, and that this opposition, very considerable indeed, is ready to lay hands even on that Ark of the Covenant, the league of nations itself.

The effect of all this is now apparent. It has been noticed that, whereas Mr. Wilson's supporters at the outset declared that the league of nations covenant, as he took it home with him, would stand and that nothing would be permitted to prevail against it, they are now talking of amendments that must be made, and the alert French mind immediately senses the changes to come, and makes certain deductions.

The attitude of the French toward Mr. Wilson not only has changed, but it is obvious that they expect him also to be changed somewhat by his visit to America. They are certain he is am-

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British Defer To Demands Of President

Delegates Hold First Draft Should Contain No Extraneous Matter

More Delays Seen In Concluding Peace

Document Unlikely To Be Ready for Signatures March 25 as Expected

PARIS, March 15 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson authorizes the statement that there has been no change in the original plan for linking together the league of nations and the peace treaty. The plan was enunciated at the first plenary session, and, it is added, there has been no departure thus far from the order then laid down.

It was stated at American headquarters that the treaty now being framed would be the definite treaty covering all the main subjects, and would not be a preliminary treaty. It is the treaty which will be submitted to the United States Senate for ratification, and after its conclusion the remaining details will be largely formalities.

The Supreme War Council resumed its sessions this afternoon with a distinguished array of military and civilian chiefs, expecting that President Wilson would be present for the final consideration of the military, naval and aerial terms of the German disarmament.

House Takes Wilson's Place

The President did not attend, however, Colonel House taking his place, as the draft of the terms in treaty form had not been completed in time to permit of study before the meeting. The President received the full draft late this afternoon, and went over it to-night article by article with General Bliss and Admiral Benson at the Paris White House.

With the President absent, the council deferred the military and naval terms until Monday.

The Polish frontiers of Germany was the next subject on the programme, but the British Prime Minister was not prepared to proceed, so this also was deferred. Mr. Lloyd George left the council room soon after learning that President Wilson would not attend and proceeded to the "White House" for a conference on the situation.

Details Delaying Treaty

The inevitable delays on various details lead to doubts for the first time in American quarters on completing the treaty by March 25, as was expected.

It has developed also that Mr. Lloyd George is obliged to return to London the middle of the coming week, and he is unable to say how long he will be gone owing to the British labor congress and other subjects requiring his attention in London.

It is hoped that he will return within a week or ten days, or possibly turn over British interests to Mr. Balfour, but his absence may have the effect of prolonging the conclusion of the treaty beyond the 25th.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, announced yesterday in New York that he was in receipt of a cablegram from the President stating that "the plenary council has positively decided that the league of nations is to be part of the peace treaty."

This cablegram was in response to one sent by Mr. Tumulty inquiring whether there was any truth in certain newspaper stories that the league was not to be incorporated in the peace treaty.

"I cabled direct to the President at Paris asking if there was any truth in these reports," said Mr. Tumulty, "and I am this morning in receipt of a cablegram from the President stating that the plenary council has positively decided that the league of nations is to be part of the peace treaty; that there is absolutely no truth in any report to the contrary."

British Oppose League In Preliminary Treaty, But Defer to Wilson

PARIS, March 15 (By The Associated Press).—If President Wilson insists that the league of nations be incorporated in the preliminary peace